



Annual Report

on the

Sanitary Condition

of the

THORNE
RURAL DISTRICT

for the

YEAR 1938

by

J. M. TAYLOR, M.D., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

THORNE

W. WRIGLEY & SON, PRINTERS, MARKET PLACE

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To the Chairman and Members of the Thorne Rural District Council

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you the Annual Report for 1938, as required by the Ministry of Health.

Its arrangement, its condensed nature, and the various statistical tables, are in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry.

The population of the district shows a small increase of 60, which compares with a loss of 500 in 1937.

Births at 598 are 6 fewer than in 1937. The birth rate is 19·45 per 1,000 population, which is impressive when compared with England's rate of 15·1.

Deaths at 251 are 36 fewer than in 1937. The actual death rate is 8·14 per 1,000 population, a low figure. When multiplied by the Registrar General's comparability factor the adjusted rate at 10·83 is still lower than England's death rate at 11·6. The Infantile mortality rate at 61·9 per 1,000 live births shows a welcome reduction from the black rate of 92·4 for the previous year; but it is still high when compared with England's rate of 53.

The rate for this district has fluctuated between 105·4 and 57·9 during the last seven years, but always too high. As has been pointed out in previous reports the West Riding County Council is doing its best to lessen the mortality figure. It has four ante-natal clinics and four child welfare centres in operation in the district. Five whole-time health visitors are at work in the district.

Lack of suitable food need be no excuse for a baby's death, for it can be obtained free at these clinics should the parents' income be low. Other benefits obtainable for infants and expectant and nursing mothers have been enumerated in previous reports.

In addition the West Riding County Council has established an emergency maternity service which should reduce the number of deaths of infants shortly after birth, and also the number of deaths of mothers from puerperal causes.

The County Medical Officer said:

"In connection with the recent report of the Minister of Health on an investigation by officers of the Ministry into the high maternal death rate in certain areas of the country, one of the recommendations contained therein was with regard to Emergency Units—"Flying Squads." In this report it was urged that Authorities dealing with maternity and child welfare services should provide an emergency maternity service whereby members of the staff of maternity departments will be available for the domiciliary treatment of maternity patients whose condition is too grave to justify their removal to hospital.

By arrangement with the Barnsley Corporation, Leeds Maternity Hospital, and the Jessop Hospital for Women at Sheffield, the County Council has provided a scheme whereby a maternity emergency service has been organised to serve in the West Riding maternity and child welfare area, to deal with cases of acute maternity emergency, such as hæmorrhage or shock, in the patient's own home. In brief, it means that the necessary equipment for dealing with these two severe maternity emergencies will always be on hand, together with a fully trained staff nurse, who will go out to any private house at the request of the

consultant called in. In this way it is hoped to be able to render all the necessary assistance to the patient and to spare her the journey by ambulance, which is apt to be instrumental in causing a tragic ending in such cases

The following details regarding this service are given for the guidance of medical practitioners;

1. Leeds Maternity Hospital. The emergency unit is available at any time during the night or day and can be obtained by telephone either to the hospital, telephone numbers Leeds 27488/9, or from any one of the following Obstetric Surgeons to the hospital:

	Tel. No.
Dr. R. H. B. Adamson, B.S., 24 Park Square, Leeds 1.	22848
D. W. Currie, Esq., F.R.C.S., 24 Park Square, Leeds 1.	23590
A. M. Claye, Esq., F.R.C.S., 26 Park Square, Leeds 1.	27625
B. L. Jeaffreson, Esq., F.R.C.S., 32 Park Square, Leeds 1.	22733

The unit consists of a Consultant and nurse, together with the necessary equipment. The Consultant may be any one of the Consultants on the staff of the hospital and the nurse is the second labour ward sister or, if she is off duty, the senior staff nurse, who will be ready to go out at a moment's notice whenever needed.

The equipment consists of a sterile drum of dressings, gum saline apparatus and blood transfusion apparatus.

2. The Jessop Hospital for Women, Sheffield. The service is available at any time of the day or night and is not necessarily restricted to the area of the West Riding served by the Jessop Hospital.

The Consultant may be any one of the following, who are on the staff of the Jessop Hospital:

	Tel. No.
J. Chisholm, Esq., F.R.C.S., 430 Glossop Road, Sheffield 10.	61980
J. E. Stacey, Esq., F.R.C.S., 2 Durham Road, Sheffield 10.	60837
Glyn Davies, Esq., F.R.C.S., 432 Glossop Road, Sheffield 10.	62726
L. B. Patrick, Esq., F.R.C.S., 80 Upper Hanover St., Sheffield 3.	20320

The service, equipment, etc., is similar to that stated in connection with the Leeds Maternity Hospital.

If the patient has already arranged to have her confinement in, or under the care of, the Jessop Hospital, the emergency unit will be available without any charge, but if the patient is not such a case, the cost will be borne by the County Council.

3. Free Service. This service, which is provided by the County Council by arrangement with these hospitals, is a FREE one, no recovery being made in such cases from the patient or her husband.

4. Method of obtaining assistance. It is realised that any assistance required by a medical practitioner under this emergency maternity service will always be of an urgent nature, and it will meet our requirements if practitioners make their requests direct to the hospitals or Consultants and notify this Department within twenty-four hours that such a request has been made, giving particulars of the Consultant called in, and the full name and address of the patient."

For less urgent cases the following list of obstetricians and physicians has been approved by the West Riding County Council for the Doncaster district. Their services can be obtained in consultation by medical practitioners in the district free of charge to the patient.

Shephard, W. Moir	.....	Tel. Doncaster 2742
Semple, J. P.	.....	„ 2302
Callander, L. D.	.....	„ 2342
Hogarth, J. B.	.....	„ 2591
Milligan, P.	.....	„ 3539

Infectious Diseases

The year's experience of infectious diseases has been favourable for all notifiable diseases except Diphtheria. No month in the year was clear of infection of this disease. The heaviest months were January, February and November. 131 cases were notified to this Council during the year.

The chief means at our disposal for lessening the number of cases of Diphtheria is the preventive inoculation of school children. The Medical Research Council in its latest report says, "Diphtheria is the commonest single cause of death among school children. In 1937 there were 61,339 cases of this disease in England and Wales, causing 2,963 deaths, nearly all in children between the ages of one and 15 years.

"This is pure tragedy in view of the needlessness of such deaths, for since 1920 prophylactic inoculation against diphtheria has proved increasingly successful wherever it has been properly used.

"Parents would be well advised, therefore, to demand this prophylactic inoculation not only for their own children but for all children. There seems no room for doubt that the general adoption of diphtheria prophylactic would cause the virtual disappearance of the disease from the country."

The Ministry of Health has urged the general use of prophylactic inoculation. Since 1934 about 3,000 children have been inoculated in this district.

In actual practice it is difficult to arrange that all the children receive the full course of three injections. Some children decline further injections after the first or second doses, and absentees on the inoculating days miss their doses. About 90% of the 3,000 children have received their full course of three injections, and the others one or two injections. It is to be hoped that the County Council will continue year by year to offer prophylactic inoculation to the school children, especially in the Infant departments.

It is disappointing that work on the by-pass road for Thorne has not been commenced. It will be remembered that in 1935 the construction of this by-pass was promised by the W.R.C.C. for the year 1938-39. In a letter dated December 7th, 1938, the Clerk to the W.R.C.C. says, "It is not now anticipated that the scheme will be commenced until the financial year 1940-41." It is to be hoped that the scheme will not share the fate of the Hatfield by-pass, work on which has been postponed year by year for more than a decade.

I have to thank the Clerk and others for supplying me with figures necessary for the completion of the report.

Yours obediently,

J. M. TAYLOR,

Medical Officer of Health

June 12th, 1939

Annual Report on the Sanitary Condition of the **THORNE RURAL DISTRICT** For the Year ending 31st December, 1938

General Statistics relating to the Rural District

The Rural District comprises five civil parishes, and has an area of 38,419 acres.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the resident population, mid-1938, is 30,820.

The total number of inhabited houses in the district at the end of 1938, according to the rate books, was 7,151.

Rateable Value of District, £104,013.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £388.

At the end of 1938 the number of inhabited houses, according to the rate books, in each parish were:

Fishlake	....	....	155
Hatfield	.....	....	1929
Stainforth	....	....	1512
Sykehouse	....	.....	121
Thorne	.....	.....	3434
			<hr/>
			7151
			<hr/>

Industries

The chief industries of the district are Coal-mining, Agriculture, Brewing, Ship-building, and Canal Transport.

Vital Statistics

The estimate of population supplied by the Registrar General for calculating the birth and death rates for the district for 1938 is 30,820.

This figure is 60 more than that for 1937.

Births

The total number of live births during 1938 was 598.

Of these 326 were males and 272 females.

Legitimate births numbered 569.

Of these legitimate births 310 were males and 259 females.

Illegitimate births numbered 29.

Of the illegitimate births 16 were males and 13 females.

The birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated population is 19·45.

The birth rate per 1,000 for England is 15·1.

The total number of stillbirths was 28.

Of these 17 were males and 11 females.

One female was illegitimate.

The stillbirth rate for the district per 1,000 total (live and still) births is 44·7.

The stillbirth rate for the district per 1,000 population is 0·9.

The stillbirth rate for England per 1,000 population is 0·6.

Deaths

The total number of Deaths during 1938 was 251.

Of these 135 were males and 116 were females.

The actual or crude death rate for the district is 8·14 deaths per 1,000 population.

The Registrar-General again supplies a comparability factor of 1·33, by which the crude death rate of the district should be multiplied in order to make it comparable from a mortality point of view with the crude death rate of the country as a whole, or with other districts.

The figure thus obtained is the adjusted death rate.

The adjusted death rate is 10·83.

The death rate for England is 11·6.

The following table gives the crude death rates for the district as calculated for the years 1933 to 1938, together with the adjusted rates:—

		Crude Rate		Adjusted Rate
1933	.....	10·46	.....	13·9
1934	.....	8·15	.....	10·8
1935	.....	9·39	.....	12·49
1936	.....	8·8	.....	11·7
1937	.....	9·33	.....	12·4
1938	.....	8·14	.....	11·6

Deaths of Infants under 1 Year

The total number was 37.

Of these 21 were males and 16 females.

20 males and 15 females were legitimate.

1 male and 1 female were illegitimate.

The death rate of infants under one year per 1,000 live births is 61·9.

The corresponding death rate for England is 53.

The death rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births is 61·5.

The death rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births is 68·9.

The following table gives the Infantile Death Rate for the last six years:—

1933	.....	105·4	per 1,000 births
1934	.....	57·9	.. ..
1935	.....	83·9	.. ..
1936	.....	78·5	.. ..
1937	.....	92·4	.. ..
1938	.....	61·9	.. ..

The registered causes of the 37 deaths may be further classified as follows :

Premature births	.....	.....	19
Acute gastro-enteritis	.....	.....	6
Broncho-pneumonia	.....	.....	3
Accidents at birth	.....	.....	3
Atelectasis	.....	.....	1
Congenital heart disease	.....	.....	1
Hæmorrhagic disease of new born	.....	.....	1
Congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis			1
Acute jaundice	.....	.....	1
Infantile convulsions	.....	.....	1

Ten of these deaths occurred outside the district.

Deaths from Cancer (all ages), 34

Deaths from Measles (all ages), 2

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages), 2

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years), 8

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES:

From Sepsis, none

Other causes, 2

The death rate from puerperal causes per 1,000 total (live and still) births is 3·19.

The corresponding rate for England is 2·97.

The death rate from puerperal causes per 1,000 live births is 3·3.

The corresponding rate for England is 3·08.

Unemployment

At the end of December 1938, there were 1,356 persons in the district registered as wholly unemployed.

Of these 1097 were men

100 were women

69 were boys

90 were girls

This compares with the figure 1,371 wholly unemployed at the end of 1937.

At the end of 1938 there were also 2,639 persons on short time.

Causes of Death in the Thorne Rural District, as supplied by the Registrar-General

Causes of Death	M	F
All causes	135	116
Measles	1	1
Whooping Cough	1	1
Diphtheria	4	0
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	0
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	8	5
Influenza	1	0
Other Tuberculous Diseases	3	0
Syphilis	1	0
Cancer	17	17
Diabetes	2	2
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc,	7	8
Heart Disease	25	25
Aneurysm	0	0
Other circulatory diseases	3	2
Bronchitis	3	0
Pneumonia (all forms)	6	5
Other respiratory diseases	1	0
Peptic Ulcer	1	0
Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	4	4
Appendicitis	3	0
Cirrhosis of Liver	0	0
Other Liver diseases	0	2
Other Digestive diseases	2	2
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	3	3
Puerperal Sepsis	0	0
Other Puerperal diseases	0	2
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	16	10
Senility	4	11
Suicide	0	0
Other violence	14	5
Other defined diseases	4	9

The causes of death in the above list closely reflect the experience of England as a whole.

Diseases of the heart and circulatory system are easily the chief causes of death, and show a tendency to increase.

Cancer comes second on the black list, and Tuberculosis in its various forms, and Bronchitis and Pneumonia are about equal for third place.

Deaths from Tuberculosis in England show a tendency to decline, and the rate of decline is increasing. This tendency is also noticeable in the returns for this district.

Cancer

An important letter was received from the County Medical Officer in January, 1938, intimating new facilities for the treatment of Cancer patients.

He drew attention to three centres where Specialists in Cancer treatment are in attendance, namely:—

Leeds General Infirmary	.....	Wednesday, 10 a.m.
Bradford Royal Infirmary	.....	Monday, 2 p.m., males
" "	.....	Tuesday, 2 p.m., females
Sheffield Royal Infirmary	.....	Monday, 2 p.m.
" "	.....	Thursday, 2 p.m.

The letter continued:

"The West Riding County Council at a recent meeting passed a resolution in the following terms:—

'556.—That the County Medical Officer be authorised at his discretion, to arrange for the admission to special institutions of persons who are in receipt of or who apply for hospital treatment, and who are certified as suffering from cancer, having regard to the benefits which, in his opinion, are likely to accrue to the patients by such special treatment and that any additional cost so incurred be defrayed by the County Council.'

In the case, therefore, of persons suffering from cancer who are not subscribers to the above-named voluntary hospitals or to hospitals which have agreements in favour of their subscribers with these radium centres, the County Council in the event of the inability of cancer patients to pay for their in-patient treatment at 12/6 per day, or for their railway fares and out-patient treatment charges, will pay these charges subject to retaining their right to reclaim part of the cost of treatment in accordance with the scale approved by the County Council. In any case the County Council will pay travelling expenses.

It is hoped to arrange at a later date (in collaboration with the County Hospitals Scheme) cancer clinics at various hospitals in different parts of the Administrative County where specialist medical officers would attend to examine cases referred to such clinics by general practitioners for diagnosis and report, and to arrange for the treatment of each case after submission of a report to the patient's private doctor."

Notifiable Diseases during the Year (other than Tuberculosis)

Disease	Total Cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	..... 41	..... 17	..... 0
Diphtheria	..... 131	..... 118	..... 4
Puerperal Pyrexia	..... 10	..... 10	..... 0
Pneumonia	..... 36	..... 0	..... 0
Erysipelas	..... 4	..... 0	..... 0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..... 7	..... 2	..... 0
Dysentery	..... 2	..... 0	..... 0

The following table gives a summary of the Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis and Ophthalmia Neonatorum) notified during the year and arranged in age periods:

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia	Dysentery
Age Periods						
0	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	4	—	—	—
2	1	2	3	—	—	—
3	5	9	2	—	—	—
4	5	15	2	—	—	—
5	15	65	5	—	—	1
10	13	26	2	—	—	—
15	1	10	2	1	7	—
25	—	1	4	—	2	—
35	1	3	2	—	1	1
45	—	—	9	2	—	—
65	—	—	1	1	—	—
And upwards	41	131	36	4	10	2

Diphtheria

The 131 cases were distributed amongst the parishes as follows:

	No. of Cases
Thorne	31
Stainforth	73
Hatfield	24
Sykehouse	0
Fishlake	3

They occurred during the year as follows:

	No. of Cases
January	24
February	19
March	11
April	6
May	4
June	7
July	6
August	5
September	7
October	6
November	24
December	12

The Diphtheria case rate for the district works out at 4·1 per 1,000 population, whereas the rate for England is 1·58.

In 1936 there were 13 cases of Diphtheria. In 1937 there were 44, the increase being due to the spread to Stainforth of an outbreak in a neighbouring parish.

In 1938 there were 131 cases.

The Ministry of Health total for the district differs a little from the local figures, being 127.

The Ministry figure has been used in calculating the attack rate.

Figures compiled locally include all notifications received. Most of the cases go to hospital, and a certain proportion always proves to be negative. The cases which prove to be non-diphtheritic should be deducted from the total, but as the hospital does not send us their number, the local figures are higher than they should be.

During the year, two offers of immunisation were made in all the schools in the district by the West Riding County Council. Acceptances were received from parents of 629 children.

The parishes contributed to this total as follows:—

Thorne	.....	247
Stainforth	.....	226
Hatfield	.....	139
Fishlake	.....	10
Sykehouse	.....	7

Scarlet Fever

Forty one notifications were received during 1938. This compares with a figure of 40 for 1937. The cases were again of a mild type. Seventeen cases were sent to Hospital for isolation, the other cases were isolated in their homes and were supplied by the Council with Eucalyptus Oil for innunction purposes.

The case rate per 1,000 population for this district is 1·3.

The case rate per 1,000 population for England is 2·41.

Puerperal Pyrexia

Ten cases were notified, and all of them were treated in Edenfield Nursing Home, Doncaster.

Three cases were notified locally, and seven were notified to the County Medical Officer of Doncaster, the notifications being transferred to this district later.

Four of the cases were septic abortions.

The West Riding County Council has made excellent provision for the treatment and nursing of these cases at Edenfield Nursing Home, Doncaster. If a medical man in attendance on a case desires to have it removed to hospital, all he has to do is to indicate his wish on the notification form provided, and in every case so far the County Medical Officer has at once granted the request.

Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations 1917

No vaccinations under these regulations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health during the year.

Cleansing and Disinfection of Verminous Persons

The only facilities in the area are those offered by the Public Assistance Infirmaries.

Tuberculosis

The following table gives a summary of the cases notified during the year, also of the deaths, arranged in age periods:—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
5	5	2	1	2	0	0	0	0
15	3	4	2	3	0	1	0	0
25	5	1	0	0	3	2	0	0
35	3	1	0	0	2	0	1	0
45	1	1	0	1	3	1	0	0
55	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
And upwards 65	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	19	11	5	6	8	4	3	0

Of the 15 Tuberculosis deaths three had not been notified locally.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulation, 1925

No case has been notified relating to a Tuberculous employee in the milk trade, and therefore no occasion has arisen either for action under articles 3, 5 and 6, or under section 62, Public Health Act, 1925, to remove a Tuberculous patient to hospital.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

CASES:

Notified	Treated at home	Treated in Hospital	Vision unimpaired	Vision impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
7	5	2	7	0	0	0

If any medical practitioner wishes to have a case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum treated in hospital, all he has to do is to apply to the County Medical Officer who will arrange for the treatment.

In addition, the County Council has empowered the West Riding Public Health and Housing Committee to assist persons suffering from impaired sight, or disease of, or injury to the eyes.

If there are any patients in the Rural District, normally resident in the West Kiding, who are in danger of developing blindness, and require spectacles or other ophthalmic treatment which cannot be provided in the ordinary way, the County Medical Officer will take up the question of the provision of assistance.

The Committee has also obtained authority to arrange, where necessary, for the services of an Ophthalmic Surgeon to be made available, together with suitable operative treatment at hospitals approved by the Committee for the purpose.

School Closures

The Hut section of the Thorne Council Infants School was closed from November 8th to November 25th on account of a Diphtheria outbreak.

Rag Flock Acts 1911 and 1928

No premises in the district come under these Acts.

Summary of Nursing Arrangements, etc. in the District

The following alterations have been made in the details printed under this heading in the Report for 1937.

Ante-Natal Clinics

Church Hall, Dunscroft, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Temperance Institute, Thorne, 2nd and 4th Fridays, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Wesleyan Sunday School, Church Road, Stainforth, 1st and 3rd Fridays, 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

ADOPTIVE ACTS, ETC.

The following Adoptive Acts are in force in the district:

ACT	ADOPTION
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890	1891
Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890	1890
Notification of Births Act, 1907	1914
P. H. Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (parts of 2, 3, 4 & 5)	1923
Public Health Act, 1925 (Sections 17, 18 & 19)	1928

The following Bye-Laws and Regulations are in force in the district:

BYE-LAWS	ADOPTION
Private Scavenging	1883
Prevention of Nuisances	1887
Common Lodging Houses	1883
New Streets and Buildings	1894
" " " (amended)	1912
Slaughter Houses	1883
Regulations under Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order	1900

WATER SUPPLY

An analysis of the water from the Thorne and District Water Company's supply to Moorends made in May 1938 gave results as follows:

Appearance:		Grains per Gallon	
Total solid matters	.....	.....	17·0
Chlorine (combined)	..	.....	'9
Nitrites	. . . . .	.....	none
Nitrogen as Nitrates	.....	.....	'525
Free Ammonia	.....	.....	none
Albuminoid Ammonia	.....	.....	'0007
Lead, copper, zinc	.....	.....	none
Total hardness (Clark's Scale)	.....	.....	6·5
Temporary hardness (Clark's Scale)	.....	.....	2·5
Permanent hardness (Clark's Scale)	.....	.....	4·0
		P. H.	7·6

The County Analyst's opinion was, "In its present condition this is a water of good organic purity, safe and suitable for drinking and domestic use."

In April 1938 the Thorne and District Water Company's supply to Broadway gave the following results:

BACTERIAL CONTENT:

Average number of organisms developing on agar plates incubated for 2 days at 37°C.—152 per m.l. of water.

Average number of organisms developing on agar plates incubated for 3 days at 22°C.—19 per m.l. of water.

PRESUMPTIVE B. COLI:

None in 100 m.l. of water.

The County Analyst's opinion was, "This water is satisfactory according to the standard recommended by the Ministry of Health."

In September, 1938, the water from the Pumping Station at Hatfield gave the following results:—

BACTERIAL CONTENT:

Average number of organisms developing on agar plates incubated for 2 days at 37°C.—8 approx. per m.l. of water.

Average number of organisms developing on agar plates incubated for 3 days at 22°C.—8 approx. per m.l. of water.

PRESUMPTIVE B. COLI:

None per 100 m.l. of water.

The County Analyst's opinion was: "The examination shows that this water is satisfactory according to the standard recommended by the Ministry of Health."

Sewerage

There was no extension in any of the sewerage systems during 1938.

The Boating Dike and the South Soak Drain in Thorne parish are in a badly polluted condition, owing to their receiving untreated sewage from Kirton Lane and Ellison Street, Thorne. Extensions to these streets of the sewerage system of Thorne are much overdue.

Camping Sites

There are still 40 vans and sheds in the district. No camping license has been granted under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Campers in the district are mostly gypsies, who cause the staff much work by their habit of moving about and camping in fields without the owners' knowledge.

Smoke Abatement

Two complaints regarding nuisance from smoke were investigated. Observations were made in both instances, and the unsatisfactory conditions remedied.

Eradication of Bed Bugs

Eleven Council houses, and ten other houses were found to be infested with bed bugs.

All these houses were treated with disinfectant. The skirting boards, and other woodwork infested is removed, and the infested parts sprayed with Xaldecide.

This work is carried out by the Council's employees.

Forty-five houses in clearance areas were treated similarly before demolition.

The furniture of tenants entering new Council houses is not treated, as no facilities exist for the purpose.

After a house has been treated with insecticide, several visits are paid later, to be sure that the treatment has been effective.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority

J. M. Taylor, Medical Officer of Health, half of whose salary is paid out of the County Fund. He is a part time officer, and D.P.H. of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh.

B. Woodley, C.R. San. I., Sanitary Inspector, half of whose salary is paid out of the County Fund. He is a full time officer, and is also a qualified Inspector of Meat, holding the certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

W. Bell, M.S.I.A., Sanitary Inspector, half of whose salary is paid out of the County Fund. He is a full time officer, and is also a qualified Inspector of Meat, holding the certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Medical Officers for Maternity and Child Welfare

Stainforth, Hatfield and Moorends—One of the Assistants of the County Medical Officer.

Thorne—Dr. J. M. Taylor.

District Medical Officers under Poor Law Acts, and Public Vaccinators

Parish of Hatfield—Dr. C. D. Walker.

Parishes of Fishlake, Stainforth, Sykehouse—Dr. R. M. L. Anderson.

Parish of Thorne—Dr. W. Henry, District Medical Officer.

Parish of Thorne—Dr. J. M. Taylor, Public Vaccinator.

Vaccination Officer—Mr. H. E. Newton, The Hall, Thorne.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

Mr. B. Woodley, on behalf of the Sanitary Inspectors, reports as follows:

Dairies and Cowsheds, etc.

150 Wholesale Traders on the Register.

72 Retail Traders on the Register.

All Cowsheds are inspected twice a year under Articles 1 and 25 Milk and Dairies Order 1926.

As regards cleanliness, the cowsheds have been kept in a fair state of cleanliness, and a number of alterations have been made in 1938.

Shop Acts 1934

48 Shops inspected.

2 Exemptions given.

35 Shops entered on Register.

Bakehouses

9 Bakehouses on the Register.

All inspected during the year.

2 required linewashing.

Slaughter Houses

15 on Register.

Registered 4

Licensed 11

Common Lodging Houses

3 on Register
All kept in satisfactory condition

Canal Boats

185 on Register
14 Inspected
156 Boats in use

Factories and Workshops

68 Workshops
6 Factories
2 Workshops required lime-washing

House Scavenging

This is done by contract in the parishes of Thorne, Stainforth and Hatfield.
It has been done satisfactorily.

Closet Accommodation in the District

No. of Box Closets, 209
No. of Privies with Covered Middens, 1,014
No. of Water Closets, 5,155

There were 31 conversions from box closets and privy middens to water closets during the year.

New Houses

No. of New Houses built during the year, 146

Nuisances

Total number of Inspections during 1938, 132
Total number of Nuisances during 1938, 126
Total number of Nuisances abated during 1938, 126

Meat

Meat is inspected at the time of slaughter, or as soon after slaughter as possible.

No marking of meat is done under the Meat Regulations of 1924.

All stalls, vehicles, shops and stores are inspected regularly.

There is no public slaughter house.

All diseased meat is collected and burned in the local Colliery furnaces.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	601	299	22	1396	1530
Number inspected	601	299	22	1395	1530
All diseases except Tuberculosis. Whole carcasses condemned	nil	nil	nil	2	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	9	2	nil	2	3
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	1·5%	0·66%	nil	0·28%	0·32%
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcasses condemned	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	14	65	nil	nil	18
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	2·329%	21·74%	nil	nil	1·176%

Swimming Baths and Pools

There is one privately owned open-air swimming pool in Hatfield parish.

During the season, two samples of water are taken monthly, and sent for analysis to the County Laboratory at Wakefield.

HOUSING

Number of New Houses erected during 1937

(1) State Aided	130
(a) by the Local Authority	130
(b) by Private Enterprise	none
(Public Utility Societies, etc.)	
(2) Without State Aid	16

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	182
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	197
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	72
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	76
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	
Houses	17
Caravans	12
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	59

2. Remedy of defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices :

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	8
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :

(a)—Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	58
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	58
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	nil
(b)—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	2
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	nil
(c)—proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act 1936:	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	nil
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	nil
(d)—Proceedings under sections 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	nil

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding :

(a)—1 Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	nil
2 Number of families dwelling therein	nil
3 Number of persons dwelling therein	nil
(b)—Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	nil
(c)—1 Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	nil
2 Number of persons concerned in such cases	nil
(d)—Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	nil

